I noted occasional signs, and also procured a specimen, but their numbers were negligible. Grouse too, were scarce.

The significance of the whole thing dawned upon me when on November 7, the first day after my return to Southern Ontario, I noted several Horned Owls, which was an uncommon occurrence. The day previous a friend had observed three. These birds were lazily perched in the open hardwoods enjoying the sunshine, and quite apparently oblivious to their surroundings. This is contrary to the usual secretive habits of the birds when here.

Continuously throughout November these owls were frequently observed and many were shot for taxidermic purposes. After this month their numbers were reduced but signs of their killing, usually a luckless Cottontail, was noted with greater frequency than is usually the case.

Personally, the ingress of Goshawks was not noted as exceptional, although greater numbers may have prevailed in other localities. Each fall sees a certain influx of these destructive birds, with their bold propensities for domestic fowl, much to the vexation of most poultry-men.

To reiterate: The point of interest lies in the fact that the Horned Owls were apparently absent from the north country at the time of my trip October 20–November 6; common on my return to Preston, Ont. November 7, and apparently so at other points in southern Canada; with their subsequent invasion of the northern States, which I assume immediately followed as indicated by Mr. Brockway's communication to 'The Auk.'— J. Dewey Soper, *Preston, Ont.*

***Picoides arcticus* in Florida.**— Through the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Allen, of Mandan, North Dakota, the writer is privileged to record a specimen of the Black-backed, or Arctic, Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*), which Mr. Allen collected himself on Pablo Creek, northeastern Florida, about March 20, 1875. Pablo Creek enters the St. John River a few miles west of Mayport, and the point at which this Three-toed Woodpecker was taken lies well up toward the source of this stream, which would make it some distance southwest of Mayport, the exact number of miles being now not determinable. The specimen is an adult male in perfect plumage, although by reason of being mounted is now in somewhat dilapidated condition. It has never been out of Mr. Allen's possession, and his recollection of the circumstances of its capture are perfectly clear and conclusive. It is an astonishing record for the State of Florida, and one that is not likely ever to be duplicated. The occurrence of a far northern species such as this so far south of its normal range naturally invites speculation as to the probable cause of its presence there, but it certainly was not a cage bird.— Harry C. Oberholser, *Washington, D. C.*

Early Nesting of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker in Pennsylvania.— According to the experience of field oölogists of Pennsylvania, the right time to find fresh clutches of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker

(*Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola*) in this State is May 10–15, consequently I was surprised to find a nest on May 20, 1918, in northern Huntingdon County containing three nestlings about one week old. The nest was seventy feet up in the dead top of a large rock oak in a thick forest.

Judging by the age of the young birds and allowing eighteen days for the incubation of the eggs, this early pair must have had a fresh set about April 25.

Three other nests found by Richard C. Harlow and the writer this year, in the same county held fresh and slightly incubated eggs on May 16 and 17, respectively.— RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Relative Length of the Intestinal Cæca in Trogons.— In his article on 'The Anatomy of the Cuban Trogon' in 'The Auk' for July, 1918 (p. 286), Dr. H. L. Clark records the length of the intestines and cæca of this trogon and remarks "The cæca are thus relatively very long, much longer than in the species of Trogon and Pharomacrus examined by Garrod."

I have examined the viscera of twelve specimens, representing six species, of Central American Trogons. These with the four individuals recorded by Garrod and Clark give us for comparison a total of eight species belonging to three very distinct groups of Neotropical Trogonidæ. The following figures express the ratio of the length of the cæca to that of the intestines, the latter being represented by 100.

Pharomachrus mocinno	(7 specimens),	9.3
Trogonurus mexicanus	(1 specimen),	10.6
" *puella*	(2 specimens),	13.8
" *curucui*	(1 specimen),	14.6
Chrysotrogon caligatus	(1 specimen),	16.2
Trogonurus elegans	(2 specimens),	16.7
Trogon melanocephalus	(1 specimen),	17.2
Priotelus temnurus	(1 specimen),	17.8

Thus in *Pharomachrus* the cæca average slightly more than one-eleventh of the total length of the intestinal tract, while in *Priotelus* they exceed one-sixth of the intestinal length. In *Pharomachrus* they are relatively shorter than in the other genera but *Trogonurus mexicanus* connects the two groups. The figures indicate that the cæca of *Priotelus* are a trifle longer than those of *Trogonurus*, *Chrysotrogon* and *Trogon*, but there is great individual variation in the length of these appendages and additional specimens will undoubtedly show that there is at most only a slight average difference.— W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Range and Status of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* Ridgway. — As information supplemental to Mr. H. S. Swarth's excellent revision